

under perfect conditions, off-site treatment could potentially offer cost and time savings, the conditions involved with the destruction of chemical weapons are far from perfect.

With respect to Newport, the battle over off-site disposal has added at least three years and an indeterminable amount of taxpayer money to the final completion and cost of destruction of the 1,200 tons of VX stored there. I have repeatedly called for the release of a detailed cost-benefit analysis of various destruction options for the VX hydrolysate at Newport, but the Department of Defense refuses to provide this information. Recently the Department of Defense stated that one option for treating the VX hydrolysate, supercritical water oxidation, would add \$300 million and an additional two years. But they provide absolutely no supporting evidence of this claim. In fact, some say that this method would cost \$30 to \$35 million and could be up and running in a year. Another key fact going unmentioned is that VX would continue to be neutralized while an on-site hydrolysate treatment facility is built. After all isn't neutralization of the VX the most important thing we want to accomplish? I call on the Department of Defense to provide a detailed justification of this \$300 million dollar claim in addition to why they think it would add two years to final destruction.

For too long the decision making process for the destruction of our chemical weapons has been a closed process that hasn't adequately considered the opinions of affected communities. I call on Congress to tighten its oversight of this program and demand a detailed justification of all possible ways to destroy chemical weapon hydrolysate at Newport, Blue Grass and Pueblo. Those communities have suffered long enough with the presence of these deadly weapons. We must demand a much better justification of why we should expose new communities to this risk. As seen by the frustrating and problematic path that the Department of Defense has followed in Newport since September 11, 2001, the stubborn pursuit of off-site disposal of hydrolysate has resulted in longer exposure to the threat of chemical weapons in our country while preventing us from meeting our treaty obligations. It is past due for Congress to take a much more active role in exercising its Constitutional responsibility of oversight of this effort.

TRIBUTE TO SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate Simon Wiesenthal, who passed away last night at the age of 96. Wiesenthal, a Holocaust survivor, was responsible for bringing over 1,100 Nazi war criminals to justice. Equally as important, he played a major roll in the founding of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and the world renowned Museum of Tolerance, which works diligently for the defense of human rights and the Jewish people.

The work of Mr. Wiesenthal is especially important to my district which is home to one of the largest concentrations of Holocaust sur-

vivors in the United States. Just this past weekend I stood with many of those survivors and several of their liberators in Skokie, Illinois to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. As the conscience and voice for not only the Holocaust's 6,000,000 Jewish victims but for the millions of others who were murdered by the Nazis as well, Wiesenthal was and will always remain a hero to our community.

When Simon Wiesenthal was asked why he chose to pursue the Nazi criminals and, bring them to justice, Wiesenthal responded, "You believe in God and life after death. I also believe. When we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, 'What have you done?', there will be many answers. You will say, 'I became a jeweler.' Another will say, 'I have smuggled coffee and American cigarettes.' Another will say, 'I built houses.' But I will say, 'I didn't forget you.'"

When the Holocaust came to an end, Simon Wiesenthal never forgot. And because he became the leading representative of the victims, determined to bring the perpetrators of history's greatest crime to justice, we will never forget Simon Wiesenthal. Many have noted that the heinous acts of the Holocaust, for their scale and brutality, make real justice for victims and survivors impossible. No punishment, even death for those Nazi criminals who were later apprehended, could match the horrific misery suffered by Hitler's victims. But, nonetheless, Simon Wiesenthal's work, his tireless pursuit of the last century's most abhorrent criminals, brought a measure of justice and a measure of peace to the Jewish community. Most importantly, he was a reminder that "Never Forget" is not a guarantee, but a pledge, one for which we all share responsibility. Mr. Wiesenthal's work reminded the world that crimes against humanity left unpunished, will be repeated. With the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, the world now has an additional responsibility to embrace the lessons of the Holocaust and fight hatred and intolerance wherever it exists.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND HONORING THE LEGACY OF SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today we mourn the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, a man who dedicated his life to the search of fugitive Nazi war criminals. The ideals of truth and justice guided his effort to fight anti-Semitism and as we mourn, we are reminded of our commitment to these ideals as part of our duty to humanity.

Simon Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908 in Buczacz, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and now part of Ukraine. He received a degree in architectural engineering in 1932 from the Technical University of Prague, and in 1936 he began working at an architectural office in Lvov; he did not, however, continue his career in architecture. Three years later, with the partition of Poland and the flood of the Red Army in Lvov, Simon Wiesenthal began losing family mem-

bers to German brutality. After escaping several near-death situations himself, in 1945 Simon Wiesenthal was liberated by American forces from the concentration camp of Mauthausen in Austria.

After almost giving up, Simon Wiesenthal regained his strength and redefined his life's task as a quest for justice. He did not vow to fight for vengeance. Instead, the goal of his noble cause was to create a historical memory that would prevent any repetition of the horrible atrocities committed during the Holocaust.

He was instrumental in tracking down fugitive Nazis, and a significant component of his mission was to pressure governments around the world to continue their pursuit and persecution of war criminals. The Simon Wiesenthal Center, an international Jewish human rights organization dedicated to preserving the memory of the Holocaust carries on his legacy.

Simon Wiesenthal was committed to the remembrance of those who he feared would be forgotten, and today we become committed to remembering him. While in Vienna in 1993, Simon Wiesenthal said, "To young people here, I am the last. I'm the one who can still speak. After me, it's history." To continue his mission, we must not forget this history. We must continue to fight for the same principles that defined Simon Wiesenthal's objective. It is troubling that even today one of the most notorious sentiments of the Second World War—anti-Semitism—has yet to be eradicated. It is our duty to combat anti-Semitism and all religious bigotry whenever and wherever it arises.

When asked why he chose to search for Nazi war criminals instead of continuing a career in architecture, Simon Wiesenthal responded: "You're a religious man. You believe in God and life after death. I also believe. When we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, 'What have you done?' there will be many answers. You will say, 'I became a jeweler.' Another will say, 'I smuggled coffee and American cigarettes.' Still another will say, 'I built houses,' but I will say, 'I didn't forget you.'"

And today, we must unite to say that we will not forget Simon Wiesenthal and we, as strong and responsible human beings, will carry forth his mission.

SOUTH CAROLINA ENDURES TRAGIC LOSSES

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 14, 2005, the people of South Carolina endured a tragic loss in an auto accident killing Circuit Judge Marc Westbrook and his law clerk, Randall Davis, Jr. The following obituaries are from The State newspaper of Columbia, South Carolina, on September 16, 2005. South Carolina will always cherish their memories.

JUDGE MARC H. WESTBROOK

Services for Judge Marc H. Westbrook, 58, of West Columbia, South Carolina, will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, September 18, 2005, at Springdale Baptist Church, officiated by

Rev. Tommy McGill. Burial will follow in Southland Memorial Gardens. Former law clerks who served with Judge Westbrook will act as pallbearers including Kelly Shull Cannon, Sara Cobb, Eric Dell, John Frick, Cary Goings, Tasha Stringer Grinnell, Carson M. Henderson, Candace Jackson, Brian Jeffcoat, Lynn Seithel Jekel, Michelle Lupton, Ervin Maye, Daun Steigner, Jane Waters and Alan Wilson. Members of the South Carolina Judiciary will serve as honorary pallbearers. The family will receive friends from 6–8 p.m. Saturday, September 17, at Lexington County Judicial Center, 205 E. Main St., Lexington. Thompson Funeral Home of Lexington is handling arrangements.

Memorials may be made to Springdale Baptist Church, 357 Watling Road, West Columbia, SC 29169.

Judge Westbrook died Wednesday, September 14, 2005. He was born on October 3, 1946, in Charleston, South Carolina, to T.H. Westbrook and the late Margaret Virginia Wynn Westbrook. Judge Westbrook was graduated from T.L. Hanna High School in Anderson in 1964, Anderson Junior College in 1966, the University of South Carolina in 1969, and the University of South Carolina School of Law in 1973. He was active in numerous activities in undergraduate school, and in law school he participated in the National Moot Court Competition.

He was in private practice from 1973–1983. During that time, he was active in local community affairs. He served as President of the Heart Association; P.T.A. President and Executive Committeeman; Director for the Council on Child Abuse and Neglect; and President and coach for Dixie Youth and Dixie Boys Baseball.

Judge Westbrook was a charter member of the West Metro Rotary Club, and former member of the Jaycees, Lions' Club, Sertoma, Woodmen of the World, and the Masons. He also served on the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council; the Governor's Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations; the Lexington County Hospital Advisory Board; the Anderson College Board of Directors; and was an Anderson College Distinguished Young Alumnus.

Judge Westbrook was chairman of the Chief Justice's Committee on Circuit Court Technology and the High School Mock Trial sub-committee for the South Carolina Bar. He was a member of the Joint Commission on ADR (1997–2003), presided over Lexington County Drug Court, and served as chairman of the Planning Committee for the Lexington County Judicial Center Building Project.

Judge Westbrook was a member of Springdale Baptist Church since 1973. During that time he had served as a Deacon and was currently serving as the church's interim Music Director. Judge Westbrook also served as Music Director for several other local churches. He participated with the Lexington Baptist Association as Music Director and as a member of the Executive Committee, and was a former member of the Palmetto Mastersingers.

Prior to taking the bench, Judge Westbrook was elected in 1976 as the youngest member of Lexington County Council, and is still the youngest person to serve as Chairman of that body. In 1978, he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives from Lexington County, where he served until his appointment as a Family Court Judge in 1983. Judge Westbrook was elected to the Circuit Court in 1994. On February 22, 2005, the main courtroom in the

newly constructed Lexington County Judicial Center was named in honor of Judge Westbrook.

Surviving, in addition to his father, T.H. Westbrook of Cayce, are his wife, Linda Lawhon Westbrook of West Columbia; sons and daughter-in-law, Thad H. and Christy Westbrook of Irmo, Richard N. Westbrook of Hilton Head Island; sisters and brothers-in-law, Dottie W. and Mark Luyster of Lexington, Anna W. and Cotton McLeod of West Columbia; brothers and sisters-in-law, The Rev. Dr. Charles Norris and Jane Westbrook, currently of Thailand, Neal Randal and Laura Westbrook of Asheville, NC; granddaughter, Abigail Caroline Westbrook; a number of nieces and nephews; and several great nieces and nephews. Judge Westbrook was predeceased by a brother, James Timothy Westbrook.

RANDALL DAVIS, JR.

Services for James Randall Davis, Jr., 27, of Lexington, SC, will be held at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, September 17, 2005, at St. Peter's Catholic Church, officiated by Msgr. Leigh A. Lehocky. Burial will follow in Woodridge Memorial Park. Pallbearers will be James E. Barfield, Nikki G. Setzler, Timothy G. Driggers, Erik Hoffman, Matt McMahon and Eric Shell. Honorary pallbearers will be George S. Nicholson, Jr., Patrick J. Frawley, Jeff M. Anderson, Carey M. Ayer, John F. Fisher, Judith Callison Fisher, Lisa Lee Smith and John J. McCauley. The family will receive friends from 6–8 p.m. Friday at Thompson Funeral Home of Lexington. Memorials may be made to St. Peter's Catholic Church Parish Life Center; the American Heart Association; or to the University of South Carolina Law School Scholarship Fund.

Mr. Davis died Wednesday, September 14, 2005. Born in Columbia, SC, he was the son of James Randall Davis, Sr. and the late Anita Eleanor Kozlowski Davis. He was a graduate of Lexington High School and the University of South Carolina. Mr. Davis was a third year law student at Thomas Cooley Law School in Michigan. He was a law clerk for Circuit Judge Marc Westbrook, the Nicholson Law Firm in Lexington, and the Nexsen-Pruett Law Firm in Charleston. Mr. Davis served as a page for four years in the S.C. Senate for Senator Nikki Setzler. He also worked for the National Advocacy Center in Columbia. Mr. Davis was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Randall loved his family and was especially devoted to his grandparents. He enjoyed the beach and dearly loved his animals. He always had a smile for everyone he met.

Surviving, in addition to his father, Randy Davis of Lexington, are his sister, Julie Davis of Lexington; maternal grandmother, Louise Kozlowski of Springdale; uncles and aunts, Terry and Susan Darby, Kenneth and Chris Davis; cousins, Claire Darby, Elizabeth and Kenny Davis; and numerous relatives in South Carolina, New York, and Germany. Mr. Davis was preceded in death by his paternal grandparents, Kenneth L. and Mildred C. Davis; and his maternal grandfather, Stanley V. Kozlowski.

HONORING EDWARDSVILLE POLICE OFFICER CHARLES KOHLBERG

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Edwardsville Police Officer Charles Kohlberg.

Officer Kohlberg recently took heroic actions to save the life of 18-year-old Megan Few. Miss Few's airway became obstructed as she was eating lunch at Edwardsville High School. Officer Kohlberg applied the Heimlich maneuver and saved Miss Few's life.

Along with the Few family and the City of Edwardsville, I am pleased to extend my gratitude and appreciation to Officer Kohlberg for his heroic efforts. May God bless.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 889, COAST GUARD AND MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 2005

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) requiring the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of waterfront facilities transferring liquefied gas, LNG, and proposed shipping routes for LNG tankers. I appreciate Mr. MARKEY's leadership and advocacy for the safety and welfare of Americans potentially affected by "siting" or expanding floating and shore-based LNG terminals.

Importantly, the Markey amendment does not refute the need for more LNG terminals or a greater supply of natural gas. Rather, the amendment simply requires an assessment of whether terminals are safely located and sufficiently remote from city centers and highly populated areas. It also directs terminal owners and operators how to best mitigate risks.

The Coast Guard is a firm pillar of our homeland security and national security defenses. It is therefore uniquely prepared to assess the risk of siting LNG terminals upon our Nation's waterways and shorelines. Well-versed in the safety and security needs of our local ports and harbors, we must build upon the Coast Guard's success as the trusted steward of our shores.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, the Markey amendment gives the Coast Guard the right to challenge the safety of an LNG proposal during the siting or expansion process. To that end, I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for the Markey amendment in order to give the Coast Guard the last word in terminal siting and thereby maximize Federal preparedness against possible accidents or terrorist attacks upon LNG terminals.